

# Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1841.

No. 1061.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

### POTATOE PLANTING.

MR. EDITOR: I must beg permission to endorse the account which follows. I have planted it, therefore I speak with confidence as to the results. In a visit to an excellent agriculturist, I found him cutting his potatoes for seed, and prevailed upon him to select the tops only for planting; the remainder of the produce for culinary purposes; he will by this time have taken up the crop, and would he be one of your subscribers—inform us of the result.

In my memorandum-book I find these entries:—29th March, planted, this day, fifty pounds weight of the tops of potatoes which had been reserved, while preparing bulbs for cooking for the use of the household, by merely cutting off a thin slice and throwing it in a basket, during the winter, which was placed out of the reach of the frost. 24th September, dug up the potatoes which were raised from the cuttings from the tops of the roots while preparing them for the house; they are uniformly large and fine, particularly clean from scab, and, without exception, the best crop I ever grew; the quantity planted was just fifty pounds, and from them I have this day taken up one ton. But now allow me to turn to the account spoken of above, which is copied from the Agricultural Almanac for 1823, and which is never the worse for keeping.

P. G.

The following improvement in the culture of potatoes, is taken from the American Farmer, and is extracted for the Almanac, not only under a conviction of the reasonableness of the practice, but from actual experience of its utility. Whenever the writer has himself superintended the cutting of his seed potatoes, he has uniformly succeeded in this mode of preparing the seed, but when the persons employed were left to their own government, all the parts of the potatoes were indiscriminately cut and planted; the difference in the crop has evinced the necessity of the farmer's attention to the whole detail of the affair; this branch of the culture is too generally committed to boys or ignorant and careless laborers. The bottom of the potato is no better than the starch of grain, intended by nature to nourish the tendrils thrown out in the first efforts of vegetation; the residue rate and perishes in the ground; therefore the practice of preserving it for the use of the household is a saving instead of a waste. By judiciously cutting the bulb, there will be enough of the pith for the tendril or young fibre thrown out by the eye, to sustain upon; indeed, if only the cut containing the eyes were generally used in planting, it is clear that the crop would be most abundant; this practice had been known to, and often proved by me, many years before the account of it in the following extract was seen.

From the American Farmer of the 13th of April, 1825.

A correspondent has requested us to insert the following:—The first year, he says, I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts, and planted them in three rows. The top plant was three days earlier than the middle plant, and a much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom, and a better crop, the bottom producing but a very indifferent crop.

For some seasons past, I have only planted the top eyes, and I may safely say I have the best crop and the densest potatoes in the country. None need be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste, for after the top is cut off, the remainder keeps better and longer fit for use than if the potatoes were preserved entire; and as a proof of this, lay a whole potato on the ground, or in any exposed place, and it will show that the top plants grow and are many inches in length before there is any growth from the bottom.

P. S. If housekeepers in towns were to preserve the cuttings of the tops of their potatoes during winter, and preserve them as above, there would be more than sufficient to plant all the country, without the cost of a single cent for seed!

It has been discovered in New Hampshire at the base of the White Mountains, in a bog so pure as to yield from 40 to 60 per cent.

The Mississippi Union Bank had a capital of \$15,000,000. Of the assets \$2,000,000 are returned "unavailable resources." This comes from advancing on cotton; on most of which the bank lost 63 per cent.

## AN ACT.

### FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND BETTER REGULATION OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the net annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Lands,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this state, in the ratio of their federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

2. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for "schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "an act to divide the counties into school districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said court, a majority of the justices of the peace of said county being present, the said court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of common schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

3. Be it further enacted, That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the clerk of the county court, and appoint one of their number chairman.

4. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the county court shall be ex-officio clerk of the board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of common schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

5. Be it further enacted, That the share of the literary fund, to which each county may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, shall be due and payable on or before the first day of September, in each and every year; and shall be paid to the chairman of the board of superintendents, or his lawful attorney, upon the warrant of the comptroller; Provided, however, that before such distribution shall be had, the payments which may have been made to the counties, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall be added to the net annual income aforesaid in the treasury; and the amount which may have been paid to any county shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

6. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the justices being present, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not exceed one half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the literary fund; and the sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorized to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the sheriff, the chairman of the board of superintendents shall have the same remedies against him and his securities as are given to the county trustee for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

7. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power and they are hereby required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county; with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their clerk; in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

8. Be it further enacted, That the free white men of the several districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said school districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient place in the school districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause. The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the board of superintendents shall appoint a freeholder of the district to be the clerk of the election, who shall be sworn to perform the duties of such office; and the board of superintendents shall also appoint a freeholder of the district to be the clerk of the election, who shall be sworn to perform the duties of such office; and the board of superintendents shall also appoint a freeholder of the district to be the clerk of the election, who shall be sworn to perform the duties of such office.

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9. Be it further enacted, That each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of District number of the county of," and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes, and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation.

10. Be it further enacted, That whenever suit is brought against any School District, the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the school committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient; to hire, purchase or build a school house of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and school house, such funds as the superintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

12. Be it further enacted, That the school committee shall in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of school committees to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the monies to which said district may be entitled will permit; and to pay him by giving on order on the chairman of the board of superintendents.

14. Be it further enacted, That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars, and receive instruction therein.

15. Be it further enacted, That said school committees shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

16. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the school committees shall have reported to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county; and the monies received from the literary fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the school districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

17. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

18. Be it further enacted, That the school committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the board of superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

19. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the literary fund, or to such officers or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he was paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful; and he shall make two copies of so much of said report as relates to the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the clerk of the board of superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place of the court house of his county.

20. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the board of superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful application of the funds which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the state of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court; Provided, however, that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation for his services.

21. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which a majority of the votes, under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "no school," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the house of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this act, will deposit his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the poll keepers to count the votes given at such precinct, for "school" or "no school," and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "school" and "no school" separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the county court of his county next ensuing said election; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

22. Be it further enacted, That the county courts of the counties in which a majority of the votes were for "no school," under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of Common Schools, until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of the preceding section.

23. Be it further enacted, That in each of said counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "schools," such county shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the county court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any county court in said counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the justices of said county being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint superintendents of common schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this act.

24. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what counties vote against the provisions of this act, shall vest so much of said fund as said counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this act, in the stock of any of the banks of this state, or of the United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof.

25. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairman of the board of superintendents and the school committee men to make the returns required of them by this act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the counties which have voted, or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall defray the expenses incident to the printing and distribution of said forms out of the literary fund.

26. Be it further enacted, That if any superintendent or committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, such superintendent or committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the county court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the state, in any court of record in this state; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the board of superintendents of the county in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the literary fund and the county; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney for the state to prosecute

such suit in all such cases, for and on behalf of the county.

27. Be it further enacted, That if the chairman of the board of superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may by law be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent damages for its unlawful detention.

28. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said act, from drawing from the literary fund, at any time before the first day of September next, the amount to which said county may be entitled under the provisions of said act; such payment, however, to be deemed in the nature of an advancement to said county; it being the true intent and meaning of this act to make all the counties, favorable to our system of common schools, as nearly equal as possible, by the distribution to be made from the literary fund by this act, under the ratio provided for in the first section.

29. Be it further enacted, That the teachers of any common schools shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving on the jury, whilst engaged in teaching in said schools.

30. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.

## THE VERSATILITY OF FORTUNE.

The tendency of our Republican institutions to scatter accumulated wealth, and prevent the perpetuity of a great monied power in the same family, has often been remarked upon. The children of the man who is now at the topmost round of fortune's ladder, may be at the foot, and the beggar of to-day, may be the rich man of to-morrow. We have in our mind two striking examples of this versatility of fortune. We well recollect the appearance of two youths some thirty-five or forty years ago, both of about the same age, but moving in the two extremes of society. The one was a poor, ragged boy, the son of humble parents, his father laboring at a precarious occupation, and the son to all appearance, destined never to rise above the station of his father. The latter was a dashing, gay young fellow, moving in the first circles, his father a wealthy and extensive merchant, and proof, apparently, against the shafts of adversity. The former has earned out for himself a fortune, by industry and perseverance, and does business as a merchant on his own capital; while the latter is destitute of every thing, and has become the inmate of an almshouse.

These are by no means solitary cases. Every man who has lived a score or two of years can call to mind similar instances. Indeed we can scarcely name more than one or two of our many opulent merchants who have inherited any considerable portion of their wealth, nearly all of them have risen from humble life, and by preserving industry, intelligence, and indomitable energy, have been the makers of their own fortune.

And yet these are the men whom envious demagogues are perpetually stigmatizing as pure-blood aristocrats—as though the possession of wealth, acquired by slow and laborious process, and which must inevitably be parcelled out into several portions after the decease of its possessor, were fraught with all the evils of the hereditary aristocracies of the old world!

Salem Gazette.

A good one.—An individual residing in \_\_\_\_\_ county, when under age, contracted a debt, amounting to near sixteen dollars, which he refused to pay. He was sued, and employed an attorney of this place to defend the case. What is your defence, demanded his counsel? Plead my minority, said the client, when I contracted the debt, for I have no other defence. Very well, replied the counsel. They proceeded to the justice court, where the plea was made, and succeeded. The court decided in favor of the young man, and the creditor had to pay all costs. But this is not the best of the joke. A settlement had yet to be made between client and counsel. This was soon brought about by a dun from the counsel. Con. —? Twenty dollars, sir. Twenty dollars! exclaimed the client, why, I was sued for only sixteen dollars; I had better have paid that. So you had, replied the lawyer, and for not doing so, you shall now fork up to me twenty—so out with it, sir, and learn to pay your honest debts in future. The twenty was forked up, and the sufferer will, we hope, profit by his experience.

Millersville Journal.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise.—The one respondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the scene between these distinguished gentlemen, in which Mr. Wise gained so much credit, both with the House and with the country:—

Mr. Wise in his speech, a week ago, ridiculed, and indeed in almost all his speeches, does ridicule the anti-slavery law, and speaks of it with the utmost contempt. Several times, at the present session, there have been passages between him and Mr. Adams, which, it was apparent, left neither feeling behind.

Today, Mr. Adams fell foul of him in a way, and with a manner for which there is little excuse. He said that Mr. Wise had set himself up for the leader of General Harrison's party—who if he did become the leader, he (Mr. A.) would never be a supporter of the party—that Mr. Wise's flag was a tri-colored flag—black, red, white—the black stripe was slavery—the red was stained with the blood of the duellist, and the white was the dirty, pale and pallid emblem of Nullification.

Mr. Wise replied in a cool, deliberate, manly and noble manner. He referred to the noble and patriotic father of Mr. Adams—in Mr. Adams' own splendid history—in his age—in his venerable appearance—that with him his hands were tied—that towards him he could not act, he could only feel—that Mr. Adams' person and character was sacred from any attack from him, and that he would himself strike down the arm which might be impudently raised against him. Mr. Wise's reply was not only eloquent—it was splendid, unimpeachable. At its close there was a spontaneous but smothered burst of applause from the House and from the galleries—it was almost impossible to restrain it, and if the severe practice of the House upon such occasions, as respects the galleries, and a sense of propriety on the part of members had not restrained it, the burst when Wise sat down would have been tremendous.

Loco Focoism.—In the Legislature of Pennsylvania petitions have been presented from citizens of Erie and Allegheny counties, praying for the repeal of all laws which provide for the observance of the Sabbath, and of the establishment of all penalties against blasphemy. The petitioners represent that in their opinion every person has a right to break the Sabbath or be as profane as he pleases. A. the signers are Loco Focos, (says the North American,) and among them are the names of the Van Buren editor, collector, prosecuting attorney, and former member of Congress.

AGAIN.—Gov. Porter has returned a bill to pay certain moneys borrowed by Gov. Ritner, under express authority of a former Legislature, on the ground that the money so borrowed was improperly expended!

ONCE MORE.—The same Gov. Porter has issued a full pardon to the Loco Foco editors of the Magician, at Harrisburg, in advance of their trial for a libel! When the case came up for trial, the accused stepped up and presented a pardon from the Governor for all and every libel of which they have been guilty, in Adams county or elsewhere!—It is well remarked, that the Governor had better have gone one step further and granted them pardon for any libel they may hereafter publish.

Pet. Intel.

Crowing.—The New York Standard raises at the head of its editorial column a cock crowing—Hurrah for Jackson. Under this it places the announcement of the suspension of the United States Bank. Before this cock of the Standard crows again we should advise the editor to inquire whether New York has refunded the five millions which she borrowed of this institution to relieve her distresses, as consequent upon the great fire of '35. If our figures are right, more than a million and a quarter of this money remains unpaid. Nor is this the worst of the case; it will probably remain unpaid for a long time, if ever paid at all. They who cry for help in their distress should be the last to crow when misfortune came upon their benefactor. Such gratitude as this becomes nothing but buffoonism in its blind stupidity of General Jackson. We are an admirers of the United States Bank, or of its financial follies, but then there is decency in all things.

Philadelphia North American.

The Washington correspondent of the U. States Gazette writes: Mr. Van Buren has given notice to his household, that his domestic arrangements will be terminated on the 20th inst., after which day he will take up his residence with Mr. Gilpin, the Attorney General, and remain there until his final departure from the seat of Government.

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Though the editors of this paper, having the pleasure of some personal knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentleman upon whom it is proposed to confer the office of Secretary of the Navy under General Harrison, do not need the information which the subjoined communication contains to justify their hearty approbation of the appointment, they are yet much obliged to the respected writer of it for the means which it affords of making Mr. Badger better known to their readers.

### TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON: The question has been frequently asked here, with in the last few days, who is George E. Badger, the gentleman proposed for the office of Secretary of the Navy? He is a native of Newbern, in North Carolina. His father died poor when he was a small boy. He possessed fine talents, and his friends aided him in acquiring an education. He obtained a license to practice the law before he was 21 years old. His vigorous and discriminating intellect immediately gave him a high rank in the community. He was, at an early age, elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, but his limited circumstances compelled him at once to abandon politics, because he was poor, and had a widowed mother and two sisters to support. He devoted himself to the profession of the law, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Legislature, when he was yet a very young man, elected him a Judge, and he discharged his duties on the bench with great ability and impartiality, giving entire satisfaction to the profession and the people. A sense of duty to himself, his mother and sisters, required that he should not remain on the bench at a small salary when his splendid talents and extensive acquirements would command the most lucrative practice. He resigned his seat on the bench, and returned to his practice at the bar. Mr. Badger is justly regarded as one of the very ablest lawyers in the United States. He rarely ever speaks longer than one hour on any subject, and in that space of time he will do ample justice to his client, and often demolish a three-days' speech of his adversary. When that accomplished scholar and profound jurist, Wm. Gaston, was at the bar, Mr. Badger, though a much younger man, was his formidable rival. If I had a cause in any court in the United States, I would as soon employ George E. Badger as any lawyer in America. During the last war, when the British invaded the eastern shore of North Carolina, Governor Hawkins, with a large number of volunteer militia, marched quickly to the defense of the seaboard. In that expedition, George E. Badger, then about 19 years old, volunteered, and was appointed by Major General Jones one of his aids, and remained in the public service until the enemy retreated, took water, and sailed from North Carolina.

Mr. Badger was an active and ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He was, indeed, the leader of the Jackson party of North Carolina, and wrote the address containing their political creed prior to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. The same party in North Carolina generally nominated him as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to be Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet. So, too, the Whig members of the last Legislature of North Carolina (whose active associate he has been for several years) unanimously nominated and recommended Mr. Badger as eminently qualified to make an able Attorney General in President Harrison's Administration.

In the foregoing, it is not designed to represent Mr. Badger as a mere lawyer. There is no region of thought to which his mind has been directed, in which he has not exhibited the highest and most commanding powers of intellect. If he shall except the appointment tendered him, I have not the slightest doubt, nor need his friends entertain the least misgiving, that he will take the most masterly, commanding, and statesman-like views of all the interests of the Navy, and as far as any man can do, elevate it to that position that our rapidly increasing resources, extending commerce, and the present state of the world may require.

While he will bring these large and comprehensive views to the subject with a rare capacity for business, he can also descend to the most exact precision in the minutest detail. He unites, in short, every qualification for the station he is called to fill. He is now in the meridian and full vigor of life, and no man living enjoys a purer and more spotless reputation for probity and honor.

### A Republica of North Carolina.

#### UNITED STATES NAVY.

The Navy of the United States consists of seven ships of the line, four of which are on the stocks—one razee of 54 guns twelve frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns each, six of which are on the stocks, and 2 of the second class, rated at 36 guns each—twenty-one sloops of war, of from 16 to 30 guns each—four brigs of 10 guns, and eight schooners of 10, 9 and 4 guns each. In addition to the above, two steam frigates are now building at New York and Philadelphia. The oldest ships in the navy, are frigates Constitution built at Boston, the U. S. States built at Philadelphia, and Constitution built at Baltimore, all in the year 1797. The greatest ship of the line is the Franklin, built at Philadelphia in 1815.

The number of Post Captains in the navy is fifty five, the oldest in rank be-

ing James Barron. The number of Masters Commandants is also fifty five; of Lieutenants 290, of passed midshipmen 101, of midshipmen 331, of surgeons 91, of passed assistant surgeons 17, of assistant surgeons 51, of pursers 51, of chaplains 18, and of sailing masters 29. The pay of a senior captain on sea service, is \$4,500 per annum, of do. on leave \$3,500, captains of squadrons \$4,000, do. on other duty \$3,500, do. on duty \$2,500, Master Commandants in sea service \$2,500, do. on leave of absence \$1,800, Lieutenants commanding \$1,800, do. on other duty \$1,500, do. on leave \$1,200, surgeons from \$1,000 to \$2,700 according to their term of service, assistant surgeons, from \$650 to 1,300, chaplains at sea \$1,200, do. on leave \$800, passed midshipmen at sea \$750, do. waiting orders \$600, midshipmen at sea \$400, do. on other duty \$350, sailing master of a ship of line at sea \$1,100 do. on other duty \$1,000, professors of mathematics \$1,200, teachers of naval school \$450,

### VALUE OF RAIL ROADS.

The following table, prepared from fiscal sources, will show, in part, the advantages resulting to the state and the community by the increased value given to lands, and the consequent increase of taxes paid into the public treasury, resulting from the establishment of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The counties given below are those through which the road passes, or which are immediately contiguous thereto. The land tax paid into the public treasury from these counties for the years 1835 and 1840, is as follows:

	1835	1840
Wake	\$927 13	\$970 35
Franklin	384 83	470 34
Granville	535 60	749 30
Forsyth	264 79	367 35
Warren	328 40	461 50
Hanover	893 87	919 01
Northampton	702 63	775 29
	\$4,181 35	\$4,813 31

Difference in amount of taxes paid into the treasury \$631 96  
The state tax being six cents on every hundred dollars value of land, the above amount would show an increase in the value of lands in the foregoing counties of \$105,365 00 in addition to which the increase in the value of property in the city of Raleigh, since the year 1835, is 131,000 00

Making an aggregate increase of \$336,365 00  
If such be the results, surely it would be the most short sighted and suicidal policy in the state to permit either of the great lines of rail road now constructed and in successful operation within her borders to fail, for want of a little timely aid, which might be given without incurring any serious risk.

### A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction."—Under this heading the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

#### Ball. Pat.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighborhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affection of the woman of his choice he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects.

A year elapsed, and lo, what a change! The young grocer was now going up hill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the younger favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Angelica—for that was the daughter's name—contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from older stands.

The young man evaded an answer—but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica. "None," replied he, "provided you reveal the secret of your success." (Thus the young man promised, when his happiness was made complete.)

The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled and the marriage soon took place. The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as they well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old man called for "THE SECRET."

"Aye, the secret," "the secret," exclaimed fifty others.

"It is very a simple matter says Thomas, 'I ADVERTISE'!!!!"  
The old gentleman was very very old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merrily muttered, "Why the dickens did I think of that!"

A singular incident occurred during the holidays, on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who resided in Illinois, came to the city to make purchases. A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home, when a short distance from the Ferry, in the prairie, the same man they had seen in the city rode up and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off to the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down, the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal, with an elegant saddle, and a pair of saddle-bags, &c. But the man was nowhere in sight. They supposed his horse escaped whilst he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags, a large sum of money was found, and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last, no one had appeared to claim the horse or property. The above facts we have from a respectable gentleman of the city, who assures us that, singular as the circumstances may appear, they are strictly correct.

St. Louis Republican.

### REMARKS OF MR. GRAHAM.

#### OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the U. S. Senate, on asking leave to present a bill directing a survey to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of reopening the direct communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. GRAHAM said that, with the indulgence of the Senate, he begged leave to make a very brief statement of facts connected with this bill. Casting your eyes on the map of North Carolina, you perceive a peninsula, commencing near its northeastern extremity and extending southwardly a full degree and a half on the map, and, by the meanders of the coast, at least 150 miles, to Ocracoke inlet. On the eastern side of this peninsula is the Atlantic ocean, and on the western a tract of waters navigable for sea vessels, and called, as you proceed from north to south, by the names, successively, of Currituck, Albemarle, Croatan, and Pamlico sounds. These waters are all disengaged at Ocracoke, and although the tongue of land separating them from the ocean is at some points reduced to no more than half a mile in width, there is no access to them for vessels except through that inlet. About one hundred miles north of that was formerly Currituck inlet, through which coasting vessels of light burden passed into Currituck sound. But this gradual silted up, and became closed about ten years ago, and it will be remembered by the Senate that, a few weeks since, I introduced a bill to abolish the port of delivery and the office of surveyor of customs at that place, (which had been a sinecure for many years,) and the bill has passed this body. At a period still earlier, there was another entrance to these inland waters, called Roanoke inlet, about sixty miles north of Ocracoke, at the eastern extremity of Albemarle sound, through which it communicated directly with the Atlantic, and did not then, as now, mingle its waters with those of Pamlico sound on their way to the ocean. Here the vessels of Sir Walter Raleigh's adventures entered when they plighted the first colony on that part of the American continent; and long afterwards it continued to afford an easy and direct passage into the Albemarle and its tributaries.

In process of time, however, a channel has been opened southwardly, through Croatan, from Albemarle to Pamlico sound, there being a considerable declivity in that direction. The whole waters of the sound now flow through that channel, and Roanoke inlet is closed by a sand beach half a mile in breadth. Thus an unbroken peninsula is formed for the whole distance already indicated, and the entire trade from the Albemarle and its tributaries is forced to seek the markets of the North, whither most of it is carried, by first taking a Southern course, to Ocracoke, and thence a contrary direction on the ocean so that two

months, the one in the sound and the other at sea, in the same latitude, may be separated but by a few leagues, and yet each would perform a voyage of from 120 to 150 miles to gain the position of the other. Meanwhile, a wind which is favorable to the prosecution of the first half of the voyage is adverse to the remainder. Each vessel is obliged to double Cape Hatteras, the most dangerous promontory on the American coast, to pass through a difficult and often changing channel at Ocracoke, and to encounter the delay and expense of lightering. This bill proposes to avoid these impediments in the navigation and commerce of that region by reopening Roanoke inlet, and affording a direct passage into the Albemarle from the sea. To form an adequate conception of the extent of that commerce, and the shipping which it employs, it is necessary to glance at the adjacent territory. Albemarle sound stretches westwardly, from the site of the proposed inlet, for 60 miles, is generally from 15 to 20 miles wide, and from 20 to 25 feet in depth. Besides several navigable rivers or estuaries flowing into it on the northern and southern sides, it receives at the western end the Chowan and Roanoke, the latter of which waters a greater extent of fertile, arable soil than any river between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence—a soil whose productions would find their natural and direct route to the markets of the world through Roanoke inlet. True it is, that communications by rail-road have been established from the upper Roanoke to Petersburg and Norfolk, in Virginia; but it is a well known fact that transportation for bulky articles is far cheaper by water than on railroad, and that many of the productions of agriculture cannot be sent to market at all by the latter mode which would go by the former. No section of the Atlantic states, of the same dimension, furnishes annually greater supplies of agricultural products for market than the "northern counties" on Albemarle sound. Those on its southern margin and tributaries are, perhaps, equally fruitful, and are likely to have a great increase in their production, by the reclamation of near 100,000 acres of swamp land, now in the course of drainage—a work prosecuted by the state of North Carolina, which has appropriated \$200,000 to objects of this kind. In addition to which and cotton, the common product of the southern states, immense quantities of Indian corn are sent from this section to New York, Providence, and Boston, at the North, and to the West Indies, at the South, and from agriculture, however, are greatly augmented from the fisheries and forests of the Albemarle country. Besides thousands of barrels of fish, the quantities of staves, heading, shingles, pine lumber, and the productions of the pine tree, ship timber, and naval stores, exported yearly, are incredible to those who have not had their attention turned particularly to the subject. There are no means of learning the exact value of the aggregate, but it is estimated by those most familiar with that trade to exceed \$3,000,000 per annum, and to furnish employment to more than 100,000 tons of shipping. If such be the value and importance of that trade under its multiplied present disadvantages, what might it not be expected to be if relieved from its embarrassments by the improvements proposed? As a school and nursery for seamen, it eminently deserves the fostering care and friendly consideration of Congress. It is from the commercial that recruits are furnished to the military Navy; and at a time when there seems to be a general disposition to enlarge and strengthen this arm of the national defense, policy as well as humanity requires that they shall be shielded as far as possible from the perils of shipwreck, and encouraged to embark in the merchant service.

Mr. G. said he could not better illustrate the necessity for opening this inlet and its advantages to trade and navigation than by reading a few paragraphs from the report of a distinguished civil engineer, (Major Gwynn,) to which, and to the report by his respected colleague in the other branch of Congress, (Mr. Rayner,) at the last session, he was mainly indebted for the facts already narrated; promising, merely, that "Roanoke Marshes Light-house," mentioned in the report, is situated on the passage between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. Major Gwynn states that "The register of Captain Paw, keeper of the Roanoke Marshes Light-house, numbers 1,450 vessels passing and re-passing during the year ending December 31, 1839, making the shipping about 100,000 tons; the amount assumed by the committee, which, although remaining the same, shows for that season a considerable increase, when we consider the great tonnage withdrawn from this trade by the facilities afforded by the Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail-road—the former of which went into operation in 1833, and the latter in 1836.

"The amount of property and lives lost on the coast immediately adjoining the inlet, for a distance of 15 miles on each side of it, presents a frightful list, and a strong appeal to the protection and humanity of the Government.

"Between the year 1824 and the present period, there have been (as nearly as I could ascertain) 112 vessels wrecked; which, averaging 50 tons each, would make, together with the cargoes, a loss not much short of \$350,000; and with these vessels 224 souls have found a watery grave.

"The list, fearful as it is, would be greatly swelled if we had the means of

adding to it the number of vessels wrecked on the remainder of the adjacent coast, and off Cape Hatteras, in consequence of being compelled, by the closing of Roanoke inlet, to encounter the hazard of passing this dangerous promontory.

"Throwing out of view the advantages to the commerce of the country, as a harbor of refuge from storms in time of peace, the opening of this inlet is an object every way worthy of the attention of the whole coast where a harbor would be more useful, and where one is so much needed, not only for the refuge of coasters from the enemy, but, in bad weather, for privateers and the smaller sized armed vessels acting offensively.

Sir, (said Mr. G.) this subject has acquired new importance and interest in North Carolina from a survey, under the authority of the state, made during the last year, by the engineer before referred to, of which this report is the result; and since I gave notice of my intention to present this bill, I have received from the Governor of the state a copy of the report, and a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature at its recent session, urging the work upon the attention of Congress, which I ask leave also now to introduce. It will be seen, by a perusal of that report, that no doubt is entertained by the engineer of its practicability, and that the Legislature has concurred in that opinion. But as this Government is requested to undertake it, I have presumed that a survey by its own officers would be more satisfactory to Congress, and more likely to ensure their favorable action on the subject, and therefore have brought forward at present only a proposition of survey. If by that it shall be again ascertained—as I doubt not that it will—that the work may be accomplished at a reasonable expense, there can be no hesitation, I apprehend, in commencing it at once.

Mr. G. said, before he set down he would remark that this proposition had no connexion with that system of internal improvement which, under too loose a construction of the Constitution, had been formerly undertaken by Congress, but was since happily abandoned. The contemplated work was strictly within the power over commerce which had been delegated to the General Government, and which made it a corresponding duty of that Government to give to it all proper facilities, and relieve it from embarrassments such as he had shown to exist in that of the Albemarle, and which had been estimated to be equal to a levy of from 15 to 20 per cent. on all exports. Had North Carolina not become a member of the Union, the opening of this inlet would have been forced upon her by the just demands of her people. Had she now the power to "lay duties" of tonnage, or "imposts" on merchandise, a moderate rate of levies for twelve months after its completion would defray the entire expense of effecting it.

### SEASONABLE REMARKS.

#### From the New York Express.

A War with England.—We have no patience—no sort of patience, with a large class of men of long tongues, who are ever wagging them for a war with England. If these tongues of theirs were swords, and there was a chance for an enemy's weapon to cross them, well and good would be their tongue's valor; but such tongues as these, so valorous always afar off from grape-shot, can never be got at in the front rank in time of war. The boisterous howlers for war are only the heroes of peace. They who know what war is, what calamities attend it, what havoc sweeps with it, never want to get into it, if with honor they can keep out of it; but once in, never want to get out till the work is well done. War, therefore, with them is a solemn measure. When once they advocate it, they feel pledged to take part in it. Their bodies and minds are devoted as well as their tongues.

It matters but little with this class of men of whom we speak what are the causes of war, for there are always causes enough with them. Determining themselves in their own hearts to pledge nothing to their country but their brave tongues or bold pens, they are ever ready to do all they can to stimulate war, and to provide for their country inflammable materials; but, as their heroic bodies are to be kept aloof from all encounters, it matters but little to them how many of their neighbors are food for gunpowder.

This class of men but little reflect upon the kind of war, and the duration of the war, the United States is to have with Great Britain, if such a war comes at all. It is to be a war of twelve or twenty years' duration; and are they ready for that?—for the first few years of such a war must, in our unprepared state, be years of terrible disaster to us, in which we could not make, and ought not to make, peace; and the next few years, as we were recovering what we lost, whence we started; so that, to make peace with profit and honor, conquests must take place to make up for disaster. If ever such a calamity as a war with Great Britain befalls us, we trust no peace will be made, even if the war should last half a century, till the British flag is driven out of the Canadas, or the Canadas and the Provinces made independent of Great Britain; for, once having braved the consequences of a war with the first nation on earth, it ought not to end till we are freed from that cord of foreign bondage.

In the hands of some of the best soldiers in the world, that now begin to get old, to the work of a day or a year.

The late improvements in the use of steam power and in fire arms are but dwelt upon too by these brawlers for war. Ocean steam navigation has brought us into alarming proximity with the great Powers of Europe. We are but as France across the British Channel now—with no such fortifications, though, as France has, and even these fortifications that we have so ungarrisoned as to be easily taken possession of by a quick-moving army. Where are our steam ships of war? Our whole nominal army of 12,000 men has not been able to subdue the poor Seminole—where the most of them are; while Great Britain has full 25,000 regulars on our borders, with the power of doubling the number in two weeks, by the steam ships she can summon within her control. What is to prevent the bombardment of the city of New York within three weeks after war is declared? Who garrison our quiet desolated forts? What armaments have we here? What protection from mortars, shells, and all the horrible devices of destruction? Does Detroit feel safe? Can a single company protect Eastport, (Me.)? Let the loud bragger for war ponder upon all this, and pledge their own precious persons to take part in it.

Again, are the People ready for an army of Federal tax-gatherers? Apart from surrendering their brothers and sons to be made machines of in regular armies, are they ready to work two days of the six to meet the expenses of the war? Do they covet this surrender of their friends to the battle-field, or are they prepared to see their substance eaten out by others who in the earning of it have taken no part? With war certainly come taxes to all, even those most removed from the scenes of the war—and taxes, too, not of a single year, but of an indefinite duration, it may be of the half of a man's full life.

We throw out these suggestions for the inconsiderate advocates of a resort to arms; but we do not mean to be considered the advocates of peace with dishonor. War, however, is so awful a resort that it is the duty of a good citizen to throw cold water upon the inflammable materials in such a society as ours, that are ever ready to kindle it up.

We have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose by a war, unless it be a war of twenty years' duration, in which we can involve all Europe. We have not a single controversy with Great Britain, which in itself and of itself alone, is worth a war. New York city alone could well afford to purchase out all the points of controversy, rather than suffer for a single year the consequences of a war, provided such a purchase entailed no dishonor. Great Britain, too, has more to lose by a war than the United States. We are her best customer now, and the high protecting duties of a war will rear up such manufactures here at home as Great Britain can never afterwards compete with. Her commerce will suffer horribly from our activity and enterprise with single cruisers in every sea. Her colonies will be tormented, too, in every sea. Again, what can she gain? A permanent foothold in the U. S. States? Impossible—impossible every way! Peace never could come with a single inch of territory to be surrendered. No Administration of our Government would or could think of enduring such a proposition. True, we are not a warlike people, but we can be made so. We have no army of importance, we know, hardly the nucleus of one; but necessity, and anger, and passion can bring 200,000 men in the field, of materials as hardy and heroic as ever bore a musket. The terrible energies of an inflamed Democracy history tells of, from the days of the Spartans to those of Napoleon Bonaparte. We may be propagandists, too, of the worst kind. The radical materials of England may be aroused again, as on the era of the French Republic; and is England sure that France or Russia would lend us no helping hand? Do these nations love England so much, that they would not glory in siding us—to tumble her down? We are well aware of what a calamity all this would be to our Constitution and our liberties in the fruitful crop of military heroes we might produce; for where arms are, laws cannot be. But we speak now only of what England is to gain; and in the end her gain will be found less than ours or others, though she might devote all her means and money to our overthrow.

Let there be no war then, we pray. By dwelling upon its dangers and its folly, we teach the people of both nations to be prudent and wise. If, as sometimes supposed, new hands with other politics are soon to take the Government of Great Britain, we trust there will be no rash movements of diplomacy—no ear to unseasoned men and bad advice; for it is often feared here, and abroad too, that a Peel is more belligerent than a Palmerston, though with but little reason, as it would seem of late.

MISSISSIPPI.—From the seat of Government of this state it gives us pleasure to learn that the declaration of Governor McNutt, officially proclaimed, that this state is neither able nor willing to pay its bonds, issued and sold upon the faith of the state, has been signally rebuked in both branches of the Legislature; where, by the character of the state is redeemed from the unenviable disgrace which the affirmation of such a doctrine by its Legislature would have drawn down upon it. The doctrine of the Governor's Proclamation, which we had occasion, not long ago, to quote to our readers, was substantially confirmed by him in his more recent annual Message to the Legis-

failure. Upon full consideration of that message, the Representatives of the People in both branches of the Legislature have solemnly disavowed the doctrine of the message, by declaring: 1st. That the State is bound for the payment of the bonds issued for the benefit of the Planters' and Union Banks. 2d. That the State will pay them. 3d. That the institution that the State would repudiate her solemn contracts, is a calamity upon the justice, honor, and dignity of the People of Mississippi. These resolutions passed the House of Representatives by a majority of twenty-three, and the Senate by a majority of eight votes. Nat. Int.

## REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 23.

At a meeting of a number of Whig citizens of the county of Orange, held in the town of Hillsborough on Wednesday 1st, it was proposed that delegates, one from each captain's district, be appointed to meet the delegates from Wake and Person in this place on Friday of March Superior Court, to nominate a Whig candidate for Congress for this district. Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz:

Jeremiah Pickett, John Stafford, Michael Holt, esq., Col. Nicholas Albright, Abraham Harvey, Benoit Hazel, Col. James Moore, Eli Murray, Samuel N. Tate, Robert Morrow, Jr., Dr. James A. Craig, Elijah Pickett, Willis Sellers, Thomas D. Oldham, Henry Edwards, Wesley Snipes, William McCauley, Allen Pettit, David Tinnin, John Wilkins, Lofin K. Pratt, D. C. Parrish, Harrison Parker, Joseph Barlow, John J. Freeland, John S. Turrentine, William Holt, and Dr. William S. Atkins.

We regret to learn that Mr. Sidney Mebane, on his return home from Court on Tuesday evening last, met with an accident which well nigh deprived him of life. He was riding, as we are informed, at a rapid gait, and attempting to rein in his horse caused it to stumble and fall, breaking its own neck and throwing Mr. Mebane some distance in the road. Mr. M., it is hoped, will survive the injury.

**Murder.**—On Thursday last, Mr. John Tapp of this county, and his son, a lad about nine years of age, were shockingly murdered by one of his negroes. Mr. Tapp was found dead a few hours after the occurrence, with his head bruised and his throat cut. The son was alive, with his throat cut, but died soon after. The negro was apprehended the same evening, and committed for trial.

**Congress.**—The Senate, since our last, has been principally engaged in the debate upon the Bankrupt Bill; and the House of Representatives in discussions upon the appropriation bills. Motions were made to strike out the appropriations for the branch Mint at New Orleans, Dahlonega and Charlotte, involving an expenditure of some seventy thousand dollars, from which very inadequate benefits were received. These motions elicited a debate which took a wide range.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Clay moved to take up his resolution, offered some time since, for the repeal of the sub treasury act, which was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 23.

The punishment of death has been abolished by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for all crimes except that of Murder.

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after the 23d inst.

The 2d of March has been fixed upon by both branches of the Legislature of Virginia, as the day on which they will proceed to the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Roane, whose term expires with the present Congress.

The Richmond Whig says that a rumor is afloat that Mr. Clay will be despatched forthwith to London on a special mission to open negotiations for the final adjustment of difficulties. The occurrences at Lockport seem to require immediate action to avert so direful a calamity as war. With the Whig, we devoutly hope the rumor may prove true.

**MILTON CHRONICLE.**—We have received the prospectus of a new paper proposed to be established at Milton, Caswell county, under the above title, by Mr. C. N. B. Evans. He makes the doctrine set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '98 and '00 his "text book."

and being a true Whig in principle, he sets up as his motto—"willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." Wishing success to his undertaking, we shall publish his prospectus in our next.

**Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.**—A new publication under the above title, edited by the Rev. B. R. McAnally, has been commenced at Asheville. In this state, the first number of which has been received at this office. It is neatly printed, and if the number before us be considered a true specimen of the style and spirit in which it will be conducted, we are sure it will be an interesting and useful publication. It is to be published once a month, at fifty cents per annum, each number to contain eight quarto pages. Subscriptions for the work will be received at this office. The prospectus will be found in another column.

"**The Rasc**" is the title of a sprightly little sheet, published in Raleigh by Messrs. Whitaker & Burfoot; the third number of which was received at this office last week. Terms \$1.50 per annum.

**Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine**, for March, has been received, and like the preceding numbers, is embellished with a beautiful mezzotint engraving on steel, a plate of the Fashions, &c. This Magazine is formed by a junction of Burton's Gentleman's Magazine and the Casket, and will favorably compare with any similar publication with which we are acquainted.

**MEETING IN PERSON COUNTY.** On Saturday 20th February 1841, a portion of the Whigs of Person county met at the court house in Roxborough, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet delegates from Wake and Orange in convention at Hillsborough, on Friday of Orange Superior Court week, to select a suitable person to run on the whig ticket for Congress.

On motion the meeting was organized by calling Augustin Vanhook, esq., to the chair, and Hugh Woods and Jones Drumright, esqs., to act as secretaries.

E. G. Reade, esq., introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the people of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, have declared their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the general government have been conducted during the present administration, and have, by an overwhelming majority, elected Wm. H. Harrison to reform the abuses and bring back the government to its original simplicity and purity; therefore,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty of every good citizen, whether he has entire confidence or not in the principles upon which General Harrison was elected, to give his administration a fair and impartial trial; and if it is conducted upon Republican principles, and tends to the general good, to support it, and if not to condemn it.

Resolved, That in order to give our Chief Magistrate elect a fair opportunity to act upon the principles and carry out the measures in view of which he was elected, it is, in our opinion, the duty of every good republican to endeavor to elect such men to the next Congress as are known to be of the same opinion, and will act in concert with our Chief Magistrate elect in carrying out the wishes of the people so lately expressed.

Resolved, That with the view of furthering so desirable an object, the chairman appoint twenty delegates, to meet delegates from Wake and Orange in convention at Hillsborough, on Friday of Orange Superior Court week, to nominate a suitable candidate for Congress in this district.

The chairman appointed as delegates the following gentlemen, to wit: John Barnett, John A. Barnett, Hayward Williams, Thomas Morris, James Holman, Charles Holman, Thomas Webb, esq., E. G. Reade, Jesse Munday, William Daniel, G. D. Satterfield, Hugh Woods, Portus Moore, Moses Walker, Alex. R. Gordon, J. C. Rogers, Jones Drumright, G. W. Brown, Robert D. Bumpass, and Rufin Baird.

On motion, the chairman was added to the number.

On motion, Resolved, That the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

AUGUSTIN VANHOOK, CH.

HUGH WOODS, } Secretaries.

JONES DRUMRIGHT, }

**Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.**

New York, February 18.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank last evening no definite action was had. A series of resolutions were proposed, and their consideration deferred till this evening. The prevailing opinion appeared to be in favor of settling up the concerns of the bank as soon as it can be done with a due regard for the interests of the stockholders. The effects of the war upon the United States Bank begin to be seriously felt by some parties here who were formerly active in carrying it on. That they meet with little sympathy is not strange.

Mr. Pickens's warlike report has created quite a panic in Wall street. All descriptions of stocks declined, some very much. Indiana six per cent. bonds sold at 60, and Illinois six at 55. 51 1/2, and finally at 51—a greater fall in prices than has been known for a long time. U. S. Bank closed at 23 1/2.

New York, February 17.

I see that an impression prevails in some extent in the South that the New York banks are on the point of suspending specie payment, and we have pessimists at home predicting the same event. There is no ground for such apprehensions. The banks are strong, and with foreign exchanges in our favor, confidence at home, and in the midst of a reviving trade, suspension is the last measure to be thought of. Our banks are not exposed, as were those of Philadelphia, to hostile interference from abroad.

Their liabilities are all here, and if there should be a suspension, it must be brought about by those whose interests would suffer most by such a calamity.

At the adjourned meeting of stockholders in the U. S. Bank last night, a committee was appointed to confer with the directors, and to examine the books and assets of the Bank, and to adopt such measures as may tend to prevent it from being placed in the hands of trustees, and procure such relief from the Legislature as may be extended to the other institutions.

The town's talk to day is an ingenious hoax in the shape of an extra from Buffalo, containing an account of the destruction of the Falls of Niagara! The Horseshoe Fall was gone! Goat Island was swept away; the Biddle Tower was engulfed; Table Rock and the spiral staircase had fallen, and the waters of Niagara ran down an inclined plane! The story had many believers this morning. Deep were the regrets that the tremendous catastrophe had forever hushed the thunders of its voice.

A convention of delegates from the words is to be held at Tammany hall to make arrangements for Mr. Van Buren's reception on his return to his native state.

In money matters there is no change. Stocks to day are much the same as yesterday. Indiana bonds down to 57. U. S. Bank 27.

New York, Feb. 18.

Mr. Webster's resignation of his seat in the Senate was communicated to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday. The press in the Bay State is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. Choate as his successor.

A resolution is before the Senate of Maine, appropriating a million of dollars for the defence of the state, and another calling on the General Government to expel the British forces from the disputed territory, and relieve the state from the burden of defending her own frontier.

The derangement of the exchanges operates most seriously against any healthy revival of trade. So fluctuating are the rates on the distant South, that the business between New Orleans and Mobile and this city is greatly interrupted. Holders of bills reluctantly part with them at the current discount. The rate to-day on Philadelphia is 4 discount, on New Orleans 7 to 8, Cincinnati 9, Mobile 10 to 11. There is no improvement in the Stock market. U. S. Bank sells at 25, and its bills at 12 1/2 discount, though the amount in circulation here is small.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Feb. 15, 1841.

The news of Gen. Harrison's cabinet appointments reached us on Saturday, and has been the topic of conversation ever since. They give universal satisfaction, or nearly so, notwithstanding Pennsylvania is not represented; but hopes are entertained that one of her distinguished sons may be selected to fill an important post at the Court of St. James.

A committee representing a large meeting of the stockholders and others friendly to the Bank of the United States, held at the Exchange in Philadelphia a few days since, arrived here this morning, and the Speaker of the Senate presented to day a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, which is of considerable length, and was read, referred, and ordered to be printed. It sets forth that, owing to a combination of hostile interests, and the attacks of the public press in another state, it had been compelled to suspend specie payments on the 4th instant. That during the fourteen days of resumption it had paid out six millions in specie, or its equivalent; and that, if it was the will of the Legislature to enforce the law of April third against the bank, she would be compelled to wind up, and consequently ruin, distress, and misery must result to thousands in this Commonwealth. The memorialists then remind the Legislature (but, as they say, in no spirit of boasting) of what the bank had done for the state; the loans she had made to it at different times, and which, within a few years past, actually amounted to upwards of twelve millions of dollars! And this last fact had proved a great barrier to her prosperity at this time. They ask to be relieved from the penalties imposed by the act against a suspension of specie payments on account of the great public interests involved, and the loss that the Commonwealth must necessarily sustain by compelling the bank to wind up. They say, with regard to the assets of the bank, it is morally certain that they will be sufficient to meet her liabilities, as much so as those of any other bank will. They add, further, that there is more than two millions of her paper in circulation, and the question was, whether it would be wise or politic to strike her down at this moment! They hope that the Legislature will not make the distinction which

some persons have suggested ought to be made between it and the other banks.

A memorial from the same source was presented in the House, which gave rise to a long discussion on a motion to print it, which was agreed to by a vote of 1, believe, 45 to 27.

**Sudden Death.**—On Friday last, Duncan Buis, esq., of this county, whilst on a visit of business to town, fell and expired without a moment's premonition, having been in his usual good health, apparently, up to the instant of the fatal summons. He was in the 63d year of his age, and had recently completed, what no other man in the country could boast of, probably, the labor of taking the census of this county, for the fifth time! He had performed that duty in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.

Fayetteville Obs.

William Woodbridge (Whig) has been elected Senator of the United States from the state of Michigan, for six years from the 4th day of March next, to succeed Mr. Norvell, whose term will then have expired.

**Melancholy Accident.**—A few hours after the steamboat Potomac left Baltimore on Wednesday, and when she was about 35 or 40 miles below that City, Mr. Jesse Schaeffer, the Engineer, being engaged in packing the bilge pump, by some unknown casualty, lost his footing and fell head foremost upon the condenser, striking on the left side of his face, by which the ear was torn off, the jaw bone broken, and that side of the skull fractured. The fireman who was assisting him states that his back was turned at the moment he fell; but hearing the concussion from the fall, he turned round and saw him lying on the condenser below. He called and asked if he was hurt, but receiving no answer he immediately went down himself, and found him breathing his last. Capt. Holmes immediately put back to Baltimore, with the humane purpose of delivering the deceased to his friends, which was the cause of his detention beyond the usual hour of his arrival yesterday. The deceased was only in his 22d year; and had been but recently married. He bore an excellent character.

This is the only accident involving the loss of life, which has occurred on any of the steam boats on this line since its commencement—now nearly 23 years.

Nor. Herald.

**From Florida.**—The newspapers of the territory are very indignant against Gen. Armstrong for his peaceful policy. Two hundred Indians, at the last advice, were assembled at Tampa Bay, ready to embark for the West. Corn-fields, near St. Augustine, have been plundered, and the inhabitants of that city are afraid to venture far beyond the protection of its walls. Henry Lindsay, of Alachua, was shot near Col. Hanson's plantation on the 16th ult., and an unoccupied house, near Newlansville, owned by Mr. Boyd, burned by a party of 12 Indians.

**Indian War.**—A letter from Jacksonville, to a member of the Legislative Council, says that Col. Harney had just arrived at St. Augustine, with 100 Indian prisoners, and some negroes. The Colonel had hung fifteen warriors.

News has also arrived from Gen. Read's party, engaged in scouring the country between the Osage and Suwannee. He had captured fifteen more Indians.

Florida, Feb. 6.

We learn from Tallahassee (says the Pensacola Gazette) that the friends of ex Governor Call have gotten up a memorial praying his appointment as Governor of Florida. This we suppose is to be used after the 4th of March next. Gov. Read was appointed on strictly party grounds, and as his party has now lost the ascendancy at Washington, he no doubt expects to be removed, and if he does not, he must be very singular in his opinion. We have heard indeed that he intends to resign. The appointment of Gov. Call will be almost a matter of course. There is no other in Florida who would set up any claim to an office which so appropriately belongs to him.

FROM TEXAS.

The news from Galveston is to the 25th of January.

Gonzales, a Mexican captain, who took possession of the sloop at Corpus Christi, and took off two men, has been condemned to be shot.

Much of the country in the vicinity of Austin has suffered severely from floods and freshets.

The expedition against the Indians, on the Upper Brazos, is in a fair way to be fully raised and equipped. The troops were to rendezvous at Nashville on the 25th of January. The campaign not exceeding three weeks.

The Texans are looking anxiously to the issue of the controversy between this country and Great Britain. In the event of an outbreak, Texas would do all the carrying trade, and hence amass great wealth.

The feeling seems to be against allowing England to interfere in fixing the western boundary of Texas, under any circumstances.

The country about Swanton, on the Trinity, is rapidly filling up. Five hundred negroes had come in, in the last four months. More than 3000 bags of cotton will be grown this year.

**A Georgia Resumption.**—The following is a graphic account of the manner in which one of the Georgia Banks resumed Specie Payments, as required by law on the 1st instant:

Macon, Feb. 1, 1841.

The Monroe Road Bank is taking it leisurely. They are weighing carefully each piece of Silver coin, and the Teller, by being very industrious, has paid out to-day \$50, and some old cents. An applicant for \$400, has engaged the Teller for the next two weeks, and is going to-morrow morning with his chair and newspaper, in order to take it only. The Bank was crowded during the Banking hours.

**War among the Women.**—The market women in Philadelphia, on Monday, turned out against one of their number, and pelted her from the market, with eggs and other missiles. She was a white woman, and her offence is having married a black man.

**SUPREME COURT.**

DANIEL J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Shaw v. Burney, in Equity, from Bladen; decree for plain tiff, and reference.

In Spear & Patton v. Atkinson, from Pitt; affirming the judgment below.

In State v. Love, from Haywood; affirming the judgment below.

In Bonner v. Latham, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below.

In Smithwick v. Biggs, from Martin; affirming the judgment below.

In Britain v. McKay, from Marion; affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of McDonald v. McLeod, in Equity, from Moore; dismissing the bill with costs.

In Den ex dem. Leary v. Fletcher; directing a new trial.

In Love v. Belk's heirs, in Equity, from Macon; declaring that the defendants are trustees of the legal title, &c. and directing an account, &c.

In Ming v. Zollieffer from Halifax; declaring that the writ ought to be quashed.

In Doe ex dem. Wall v. Hinson, from Anson; affirming the judgment below.

In Griffin v. Pleasant, et al. in Equity, from Caswell; dismissing the bill.

**Weekly Almanac.**

FEBRUARY.	Sun	Moon	Phases
25 Thursday	6 26 5 34		
26 Friday	6 25 5 35		
27 Saturday	6 24 5 36		
28 Sunday	6 23 5 37		
1 Monday	6 22 5 38		
2 Tuesday	6 21 5 39		
3 Wednesday	6 10 5 41		

**PRACTICE OF THE LAW.**

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, N. C., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends for the future to devote himself (almost exclusively) to the practice of the law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Wake, Orange, Person and Caswell counties, and also the Federal Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims for collection due in any part of North Carolina, or the counties of Pennsylvania and Halifax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his management shall be faithfully and diligently attended to.

**REFERENCES.**  
D. W. Stone, esq., and Alfred Jones, esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Thomas Clancy, esq. P. M., and Maj James M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.  
Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington, Milton, N. C.

**Regimental Court Martial.**

THE commissioned officers of the 48th regiment of North Carolina Militia, will meet in Court Martial at David Mebane's, according to adjournment, on the first Saturday in March next, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law.

THOMAS JONES, Col. Com.

February 24.

**Notice.**

ON Monday the 15th of March next, I shall sell at the late residence of WILLIAM FAUSETT, decd., all the personal property belonging to said estate consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, one Wagon and Gear, one Carryall, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Tools, Crop, &c.

Nine months credit will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Those indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law.

THOMAS LYNCH, Adm'r.

February 23.

**Blacksmith's Shop.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again established himself at his old stand in Hillsborough, where he is ready to execute any work in his line with neatness and dispatch. He flatters himself that he cannot be excelled in shoeing of Horses. Just call and give him a trial.

JOHN HORNER.

February 20.

**Lost or Mislaid.**

A NOTE executed to me by Wm. H. Brown some time in the spring of 1836, for an amount somewhere between twenty three and twenty four dollars, with Richardson Nichols security. Neither the precise date nor amount is now remembered.

As said note has been fully paid, this is to forewarn all persons who may come in possession of it from trading for the same.

WM. M. GREEN.

February 22.

**Job Printing,**

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**PRACTICE OF THE**  
**Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.**

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.  
Edited by D. M. McAnally.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place, early in September, resulted in publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John D. Mebane and D. M. McAnally its editors. From the many pleasing engagements Dr. Mebane already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence where he can, to promote its interests; the subscribers, therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the convention, proceed to name this paper as his own organ, with a hope that he will be successful in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while you expend at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery—while you pass your spare time in the luxury of retirement and ease, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The western part of North Carolina, the western part of Virginia, and the eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it will be sold, by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient the first number will be issued early in January next.

**TERMS.**—The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of fifty cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the price must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmaster, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the gospel, are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

**Union Eclipse.**

This splendid station, and son of American Eclipse, seven years old this spring, in the vigor of life, will make his third, and perhaps last, season in Orange county, N. C. this spring, one third of his time at his own stable, sixteen miles northwest of Hillsborough, one third at Col. Nicholas Albright's, near Judge Ruffin's mill; the other third at Henry Fogleman's, esq. For his character as a foal getter, we refer you to his colts, many of which are now one and two years old. He will be let to mares at twelve dollars the season. For further particulars in reference to pedigree, genuineness of blood, &c., see hand bill.

J. G. WALKER.

WM. CRAWFORD.

February 16.

☞ The North Carolina Standard will copy the above for one month, and forward the account to this office.

**Notice—Wardens of the Poor.**

THE Wardens of the Poor for the county of Orange, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in March next. All persons having business will attend at that time, and applications for admitting persons should then be made.

February 10.

**A Request.**

ALL persons having in their possession BOOKS belonging to the Diabetic Society, are requested to return them, if convenient, or if not, to leave them at either of the following places, where they can be obtained, Messrs. Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, Mr. Kirkland's Store, Hillsborough, or Mr. Landon's Store, Hillsborough.

By order of the Diabetic Society.

Chapel Hill, February 16.

**Bargains! Bargains!!**

**GOODS AT COST!!**

THE subscriber wishing to move back to his farm again, and desiring to close his business in this place before leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods, by the piece or pattern, to suit the purchaser, at WHAT THEY COST DELIVERED HERE. The Goods are all new, and a great many of them desirable. Call and examine before spending your cash elsewhere, and you shall not be disappointed.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their dues, as I intend remaining here no longer than compelled by my business.

February 10.

R. NICHOLS.

**For Sale,**

A first rate MILK COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 9.

**Moffat's Life Pills,**

AND

**PHENIX BITTERS,**

KEP A FRESH SUPPLY.

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

February 17.

**Coach Making.**

THE subscribers, having established a Coach Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make Buggies, Cigs, Sulkeys, Carryalls, &c.

Persons wishing such articles would do well to call on them, as they have on hand a good supply of timber and are ready to execute work with despatch.

Wagons and Carriages of all kinds repaired—style shortest notice.

HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.

February 17.

**Pine Shingles.**

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 6.

per cent higher. A reduction of 35 per cent  
will be made in 1962, and 45 per cent by the year